The Christian Watchman and Religious Register.

TO RAISE, UNITE, AND DIRECT THE ENERGIES OF EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS; TO PROMOTE PEACE, HARMONY, AND LOVE, WITHOUT SURRENDER OF PRINCIPLE.—DR. JOHNSON.

No. 131. FRIDAY, April 14, 1820. Vol. III.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, BY
JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM.
OFFICE OVER No. 17, CORNHILL;
Entrance at the Fourth Door south from the [illegible] State-Street.

☞ TERMS,—$3,00 A YEAR,—to be paid in advance.

☞ No papers sent to new Subscribers living at a distance, who have not paid at least six months in advance, or become responsible to some authorized agent.

SILKS, LINENS, LAWNS, &c.

LANE & LAMSON, No. 5, Cornhill Square, have for sale,
2 Cases Best double [illegible] Lustrines;
2 Cases Black and Col[illegible] Sewing Silks;
Best Black French Crapes;
Black Italian Lustrings;
India Black Satins;
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, and Long Lawns;
Coloured and White Glazed Kid Gloves;
Imitation Merino Handkerchiefs;
Plain and Figured Silk Laces;
Thread Lace and Edgings;
Millinetts and Willow Muslins.
March 24.

ACADEMY FOR BOYS.

MR. ELLENWOOD informs his friends and the publick, that he has very convenient accomodations at the Old Establishment corner of Market-Street and Franklin Avenue. Entrance in the Avenue, up stairs. He teaches systematick Writing, Grammar, Arithmetick, and the other sciences usually taught in schools. A class will immediately be formed to commence at 11 o'clock and leave at half past one. Evening Session continues, to which a few more students might be admitted, if application were made soon.

For other particulars, call at the Rooms.

☞ A separate and very eligible Apartment is provided for Young Ladies. March 17.

300 *Pairs of Pantaloons*—200 *Vests*—50 *Frock Coats*—300 *Black and Blue Coats*—70 *Surtouts!*

THOMAS WHITMARSH, No 18 Cornhill, second door south of State-street, offers for sale,
Superfine Blue Coats $16 to $25,; Surtouts $14 to $30; Frock Coats $9 to $28; 60 real Scotch Plaid and Camblet Cloaks $10 to $12; Drab and Blue top Coats $15 to $30; Toilinet Vests $2 to $3,50; Blue, Buff and White Carsimere do. $3 to $4; white Marseilles Dress do. superior quality, made in the most modern style; Black Silk do. $2,50 to $4; Linen and Cotton Shirts $1,50 to $5; Cravats and Pocket handkerchiefs, hemmed. Improved Cravat Pads; Gloves and Hosiery.

ON HAND,
Superfine Black, Blue and Coloured CLOTHS; a complete assortment of fashionable CASSIMERES and VESTINGS; 500 pieces ASK chase yellow BAN-KEENS; 20 do. fine white MARSEILLES; 20 do. Black Silk FLORENTINE; 20 do. WHITE JEAN; 60 pieces BROWN LINENS very cheap; SCOTCH PLAID and CAMBLET; Rich Silk VELVETS; Gilt and Plated BUTTONS: Flushing, Hunters Cloth, and Kersey for Great Coats, &c. all of which will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to please those who purchase with CASH——☞ NO CREDIT GIVEN.
Feb. 9.

Franklin Music Warehouse.
Church, Chamber and Barrel Organs, of all dimensions.

ELEGANT Pedal, Æolian and plain Harps, Harp Lutes, Clarionets, Oboes, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets Piccolas and Pitch Pipes.

Bassoons, Horns, Clarions or Tenaroons, Military B and C Bugles, with Crooks, Cymbals, English and Spanish Guitars; Violins, Violas and Violoncellos.

Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin and Violoncello Strings; Music Stools; Canterburys; Tuning Forks and Hammers; Clarionet, Oboe, and Bassoon Reeds; Mouth Pieces; Bridges; Tail Pieces; Hair for Bows; Rosin, &c. &c.

An extensive collection of the most fashionable MUSIC, consisting of Instructions for Piano Forte, Violin, Clarionet, Oboe, Flute, Fife, Flageolet, Guitar, Lyre, Bassoon, Clarion, Horn, Trumpet, Bugle, Trombone, Violoncello, Serpent and Drum.

Battles, Overtures, Sonatas, with or without accompaniments; Duetts for four hands; Airs, with variations; Divertimentos, Rondos, Songs, Glees, Cotillons; Violin, Clarionet, Fife and Flute Music of all descriptions.

Just imported from Germany, elegant square PIANO FORTES, round corners, with double strings and three Pedals. Also, a very elegant Grand Horizontal Piano Forte, with six Pedals.—The above being a consignment, will be sold low for cash, for which the sales.

Piano Fortes let out on hire—Tuning and repairing Instruments executed with despatch and accuracy
JOHN H. PARKER, *Agent.*

PORTRAIT PAINTING,

EXECUTED in a respectable style for $24, the pair, by WILLIAM P. CHEMAN, No. 12, over Merchants' Hall.

Persons wishing correct likenesses at a low price, are respectfully invited to call.
Feb. 24.—tf.

Fresh Fruit, Garden Seeds, &c.

DANIEL L. GIBBENS, No. 42, Marlboro'-Street, has for sale,
Dryed Fresh pulled FIGS and Selected RAISINS, of very superior quality; Muscatel and Malaga RAISINS; Pots preserved GINGER; Fresh CURRANTS; a few quarters English DUN FISH; 2000 lbs. first quality American CHEESE; together with an assortment of

Groceries & Garden Seeds,

warranted genuine, all of which he will sell at prices corresponding with the times. March 31.

REAL JAPAN [illegible] BLACKING, [illegible] Day & Martin's, and put for [illegible] as to exhibit the jug, [illegible] or less [illegible]

Sponge Blacking, of the [illegible] quantity—and [illegible] Boots, Harness, &c. less quantity—and [illegible] Boots, Harness, &c. Restorative. GILEAN WITHERSTON, [illegible]

Coats, Surtouts, Frock Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.

WILLIAM S. [illegible]

HAS for sale, at the *LONDON CLOTHING* and *HAT WAREHOUSE*, [illegible] buildings, No. 5, State-Street, (the most [illegible] street,) imported by the Triton from Liverpool;
11 cases Elegant Fancy Vestings, Prints, Cambrics, and Furnishing Goods, English Silk Vestings, Toilinets, and Valencia, do.
[illegible] Silk Vests, $3 to $4;
[illegible] black, blue, buff, and white Kerseymere, do. $3 to $4;
300 striped, buff and white Valencia, Toilinet and Quilted, $2 to $3;
Twilled and plain black and green Silks;
900 yards Kerseymere for Linings;
[illegible] elastic Silk Garters;
50 doz. black and [illegible] Silk Hose and half do.;
20 doz. elegant Silk Shawls, Scarfs and Mantles;
60 superfine blue and colored Surtouts $20 to $28;
[illegible] Coats $20 to $22;
[illegible] black, black and coloured Coats $10 to $24;
400 pair black, blue and coloured Pantaloons $7 to $10;
Stockinet do. $4; 100 pair plain Nankin Pantaloons, $3; Camblet do. $4; Linen and Camblet Jackets and Frock Coats;
100 pieces Real West of England Cloths and Kerseymeres;
London superfine Beaver Hats $7 to $4, do $2;
Plaid and Camblet Cloaks $10 to $12;
100 lbs. rich Mohair Twist;
100 gross rich gilt Coat and Vest Buttons; Pearl do.;
500 lbs. Marshall's patent Thread;
1600 gross Pantaloon Buttons;
Black Silk Velvets; Blue Plains; Scotch Plaids;
French water proof and English Cambletts;
400 pieces Toilinet, Valencia silk and Summer Fancy Vestings;
As good an assortment of fine Clothes, Kerseymeres and Vestings as can be found in the United States, wholesale and retail, cheap for CASH.

☞ Clothes made in the latest London fashion and best manner, at No. 3, BEAVER-STREET, by faithful workmen.—Wanted, four first rate workmen, to whom the highest wages and constant employ will be given.
April 3.

AMERICAN EDITION
OF THE
GREAT FOLIO BIBLE.

JUST published, (and to be continued regularly until completed) No. IX. of the COLUMBIAN FOLIO BIBLE, embellished with at least 42 beautiful Engravings, and completed in only 140 numbers, printed with new type, cast at the Boston Foundry expressly for the work, on paper of superior quality, with Notes and Annotations, chiefly selected from the learned and esteemed works of *Henry, Brown, Scott, Coke* and *Clark*. The whole carefully collected and digested, with a view of explaining the difficult and obscure passages, reconciling apparent contradictions, correcting mistranslations, refuting the objections of Deists, proving the faithful fulfilment of the Prophecies, and displaying the Word of God in its genuine beauty and lustre. Before the completion of the work, the publisher will give, exclusive of the Frontispiece in the first number, a new Frontispiece, large, emblematical, and of uncommon beauty, and an elegant engraved Title Page; every number to contain two full sheets. This Bible will therefore not only be cheaper than any Folio Bible in the English language, but the most elegant and splendid ever published, except Macklin's, which cost 70 guineas.

To prove the estimation in which the above work is held, and the favorable reception it has met with, the publisher need only to mention, that in a few weeks he has been favored with the names of nearly 1000 subscribers, who have received the numbers as published, to whom he returns his sincere thanks, and solicits the further patronage of a generous public.

The American edition is published by JOSEPH TEAL, No. 29, North-street, Boston, and printed by J. H. A. FROST, Congress-street; the plates printed by T. SWAN, 15, Cornhill.—Specimens of the work may be seen as above, and at Messrs. WARE, RICHARDSON & LORD'S, 75, CHARLES RYDER'S, 51, and L. C. BOWLES'S, 59, Cornhill, where subscribers names are received. March 24.

FRENCH BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

THREE Bales of fresh imported superfine FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, Black, Blue, Mix, Grey, and Bottle Green, &c.

RUSSIAN BELTS.

An assortment of Russian Belts of different sizes—a very useful article for the Equestrian or Pedestrian excursion, low for CASH only, at C. C. NICHOLS'S fashionable Clothes and Woollen drapery Warehouse, No. 38, Market-Street; where every article of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel may be found at very low prices for CASH only. March 17

Belknap's Psalms & Hymns.
LARGE TYPE

JUST published, and for sale by THOMAS WELLS, at No. 3, Hanover-street, and at No. 38, Market-street, a new edition of Dr. BELKNAP'S excellent collection of PSALMS and HYMNS, with the additional Hymns, adapted to Christian Devotion in public and private; printed on a large type, and well bound, price 75 cents—7,50 per doz. and on fine paper, $1, $10,00 per dozen.

The acknowledged merit of this collection of Sacred Poetry, and its increasing circulation with the Christian Community, preclude the necessity of any particular recommendations; and the publisher has the satisfaction of offering this Edition, printed with a large type, without enhancing the price.—Likewise, recently published, a very neat pocket Edition of the same, price 1 doll. 10 doll. per doz.

Either Edition may be had in fine and elegant bindings at various prices. All Orders promptly attended to, and favors acknowledged with gratitude.
March 24.—6w.

MERINO SHAWLS.

THE [illegible] & BEAN, No. 64, Market-Street, have just received, the case, Merino Shawls, Very Cheap. March 17.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

A FASHIONABLE assortment of Tortoise Shell and COMBS—PERFUMERY—CUTLERY, and Fancy Articles, [illegible] No. 24, Market-street.
April 7.

MISCELLANY.

CITY OF POMPEII.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young Gentleman, who has visited the ruins of Pompeii, to a friend in Liverpool.

"This city is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Bay of Naples. We entered the ruins through a gate by the road side, into a barrack-yard, which appeared to have been a fortress, and was, no doubt, at one period of time, contiguous to the Mediterranean sea. We were here shewn the original wooden stocks, which a soldier was found sitting on a stone with his legs fastened, the unfortunate [illegible] being discovered by the workmen employed to remove away the soil. Several pillars of Corinthian order still remain, forming a dilapidated colonnade, some of which are tolerably entire, and rendered particularly interesting, by having the soldiers names very legibly engraved thereon in their own hand writing. We next inspected the two theatres, the stage orchestra and seats still discernable, with some broken particles of the marble pavement. Not far from thence is the Temple of Hercules. The altars and other relics of idolatrous superstition, as well as a variety of fanciful cornices, and other architectural ornaments, still exist in a very wonderful state of preservation; even the original paintings on the walls are to be seen without the least deterioration. We walked through most of the principal streets, and into the houses, the floors of which were richly covered with Mosaic and Roman pavement; over the front door, carved on stone, are all the names of their quondam inhabitants, among whom we observed that of Sallust. It is not by any means difficult to discover baths, coffee-houses, bake houses and other shops of trade, even the custom-house and other public offices. There is a subterraneous wine manufactory on the north side, near the city gates, which we examined with great attention; it is very extensive, and contains the earthen vessels and bottles wherein the wine had been kept; they were arranged in the same precise order as previous to the awful eruption which desolated the city; the interior of this place much resembles cloisters, the roof being arched with strong stones. It was in these vaults where the unhappy inhabitants sought refuge from the sudden and overwhelming shower of fire and ashes, whence, alas! they never returned. Several bodies have subsequently been dug out. We were shewn two or three skulls, in the possession of the keeper.

"A part of the ancient walls remains on the north-west corner of the city; and on the outside, conformably to pristine custom, are tombs and monuments of eminent persons, in a good preservation as when first erected; the inside contains the ashes, in small potter's vessels, fixed in cavities of equal size. Pompeii stands on a circumference of about three miles and retains its original form and situation, with all the squares, forums, temples, streets, and houses, as perfect as possible, considering the whole has been buried under ground nearly 1790 years. The workmen are clearing away the rubbish with great success. The Temple of Isis, where, it was conjectured, a medical person had resided, as surgical instruments were found in the soil: we also observed some paintings, finely executed on the plaster of the walls, emblematical of such a profession. The labour is conducted with the greatest circumspection, every particle of the soil being put into small baskets, and afterwards examined in the presence of officers. It was with great difficulty I was enabled to bring away a part of the hinge of a door, special orders having been given by Ferdinand for nothing to be taken away without his permission.

"Such is the city of Pompeii; and, from the circumstance of the streets being paved with large square pieces of lava, leaves no doubt but this beautiful country had long been previously visited by such awful storms; nay, I will venture to carry my presumption still further, by supposing that even under Pompeii, another city might be discovered, if public curiosity and spirit nobly ventured on the research."

DESCRIPTION OF WHITE ISLAND.

[FROM COLD AND NORTHUMBERLAND'S LONDON MAGAZINE.]

Visit to White Island, near the coast of New-Zealand; with a description of the tremendous fire which is raging within it.

Mr. Editor—I enclose you a slight sketch of the natural appearances and productions, collected in an hour's observation of White Island, which was originally discovered by Captain Cook, but on which it is supposed no one has ever landed, except myself. This account, valuable alone for its authenticity, is intended to be the medium of introducing to the chymical world, and the public at large, the knowledge of a water, which is a natural production of this place.

On Tuesday, the 7th of November, 1815, while cruizing in the Creyer, which I then commanded, off the coast of New-Zealand, at six o'clock, P. M. White-Island was discovered at about three leagues distance, with an immense volume of smoke ascending from it, blackening and darkening the sky to a considerable distance. During the silence of the night, innumerable appearances of various coloured flames, discovered themselves to our astonished view. On the following day, the Cretan being then distant about three miles, we experienced on board a sensible heat from the Island; and at 2 o'clock, P. M. urged by curiosity, I ordered a boat to be let down, with a view of attempting to land. The appearance of the island increased in interest as we approached, developing by degrees the terrific element. Our boat still advancing, we imagined that we heard a sort of rumbling noise, and our conjectures were soon confirmed: for on our further progress the noise gradually increased, till it resembled the roaring of distant thunder. Round the shore were grotesque grounds of the ruins of rocks, whose colouring qualities had resisted the consuming progress of the fire; but only to remain the mutilated monuments of its dreadful devastation. These gigantic fragments reared their fantastic heads like Gothic steeples into the sky; revealing, through the inlets which the flame had left, a faint glimpse of the terrible secrets of the devouring power they enclosed. Two clefts between these ruins presented themselves, seeming to afford an equal possibility of penetrating to the inferior; but a heavy surf dashing over the shore of one of them, we, of course, preferred the other. As a breeze was blowing from the island the heat attended by a sulphuric stench, continued to increase, until when we landed it became almost intolerable. With the exception of our shoes, we had thrown off nearly the whole of our apparel, and in that state advanced through the inlet among the rocks, over the smoking soil which sank at every step, scorching the skin whenever it chanced to reach over the shoe-top. On passing these uncouth pyramids, from the countless apertures of which loosed a sulphuric vapour, a new and astonishing scene presented itself. We stood within the pale of an immense area, which had been formed by fire. Before us it was bounded by a semicircular range of cliffs, then under the influence of the devastating fire, which seemed to be distilling a green water, that formed itself into a beautiful clear lake, flowing at its feet. From these waters which were boiling hot, a dense vapour arose, commingling with the cloud of smoke as they rolled upward from the consuming cliffs, and composing the sable column which we had viewed so far off. It being day light, the flame of the fire just mentioned was nearly imperceptible; but the noise which attended the course of the internal storm, was now loud as the loudest thunder; we endeavoured in vain to hear each other speak. On the summit of those heights, which may be deemed the primitive surface of the Island, the foliage of undisturbed nature still flourished; but where she stretched her luxuriant branches over the desolated vale below, they were withered by its pestilential vapours. The *tout-ensemble* of the island surpasses description. Each scene was an avenue of new and increasing wonders to the mind. The ground burning under our feet, the columns of flame and smoke ascending over our heads, the terrible thunderings of the raging and desolating element sounding in our ears, and the prospect half seen and half imagined of the immediate presence of the awful and terrible, but sublime and wonderful, power that was dealing out this tremendous destruction, made a combination which would have baffled Milton adequately to write, or Salvator Rosa properly to pourtray.—These cliffs, together with the whole island, seem destined, if the combustion continues, at some distant period to destruction. The lake above-mentioned seems to be the most remarkable feature in the island. Upon dipping the finger into its waters, and tasting them, they proved to be a strong acid; and from this, and the wonderful manner in which they were produced, together with other reasons, I was induced to cause a small keg to be filled with them, that they might be submitted to a chymical analysis in England.

This lake empties itself into the [illegible] by means of a narrow channel, hissing and consuming in its course the weeds and foliage which overhang its surface. The color of this channel is truly beautiful, being of a very light green and peculiar translucency; in my opinion rendered thus different in its hue from its parent source by its shallow-ness: winding through the rocks, it rushes into the sea, and [illegible] mingling with the waves, extends its exquisite tint to a great distance, until it finally amalgamates with the delightful greenness of ocean in this region. I examined as minutely as my short stay, and the natural impediments would permit, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, some species of man, beast, or bird,

but my anxious [illegible] was only mocked by the discordant screams of innumerable flocks of wild-fowl, which had fled for refuge from the gales from the windward shores of the island, and who properly belonged to another place. Once, indeed, I thought that I had found upon the beach the relics of a canoe, but perhaps imagination in this wizard isle might exalt the ruins of natural wildness into a wreck of human ingenuity; if, however, they were the remains of a boat, it is most probable it had been a New-Zealand canoe wrecked on the shore, whose wretched voyagers had perished on that unfertile and demi-infernal spot. The destructive progress of the internal fires, unless it has years of intermission, appears to be comparatively slow; for I remember having seen, about six years before, from some distance, a smoke ascending from the island. The heat that we endured during our stay was so intense, that we were compelled, at the expiration of an hour, to take to our boat and hasten to the ship.

BIBLE SCHOOLS.

The following is a translation of a Circular Letter from the Pope to the Irish Prelates, on the subject of Bible Schools:—

Rome, Court of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, Sept. 18, 1819.

MY LORD,—The prediction of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the parable of the Sower, that "sowed good seed in his field; but, while people slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat," Mat. XVI. 24. is, to the very great injury, indeed, of the Catholic Faith, seen verified in these our own days, particularly in Ireland. For information has reached the ears of the Sacred Congregation, that Bible Schools, supported by the funds of the Catholics have been established in almost every part of Ireland, in which, under the pretence of charity, the inexperienced of both sexes, but particularly peasants and paupers, are allured by the blandishments, and even gifts of the Masters, and infected with the fatal poison of depraved doctrines. It is further stated, that the Directors of these Schools are, generally speaking, Methodists, who introduce Bibles, translated into English by "the Bible Society," and abounding in errors; with the sole view of seducing the youth, and entirely eradicating from their minds the truths of the orthodox faith.

Under these circumstances, your Lordship already perceives with what solicitude and attention pastors are bound to watch and carefully protect their flock from the "snares of wolves, who come in the clothing of sheep." If the pastors sleep, the enemy will quickly creep in by stealth, and sow the tares; soon will the tares be seen growing among the wheat, and choak it.

Every possible exertion must, therefore, be made to keep the youth away from these destructive schools; to warn parents against suffering their children, on any account whatever, to be led into error. But, for the purpose of escaping the "snares" of the adversaries, no plan seems more appropriate than that of establishing schools, wherein salutary instructions may be imparted to paupers and illiterate country persons.

In the name, then, of the bowels (of the mercy) of Our Lord Jesus Christ, we exhort and beseech your Lordship to guard your flock with diligence and all due discretion from those who are in the habit of thrusting themselves insidiously into the fold of Christ, in order thereby to lead the unwary sheep astray; and mindful of the forewarning of Peter the Apostle, given in these words, viz.—"There shall also be lying masters among you, who shall bring in sects of perdition," 2 Pet. ii. 8. Do you labour with all your might, to keep the orthodox youth from being corrupted by them—an object which will, I hope, be easily effected by the establishing of Catholic schools throughout your diocese. And, confidently trusting, that in a matter of such vast importance, your Lordship will, with unbounded zeal, endeavour to prevent the wheat from being choaked by the tares, I pray the all-good and omnipotent God to guard and preserve you safe many years.

Your Lordship's most ob't humble serv't.
F. CARDINAL FONTANA, Prefect,
C. M. PEDICINI, Secretary.

FOR THE GALAXY.

FASHIONABLE SINS.

Among the most fashionable and far from the least of crimes and peccadilloes, which are daily committed in society,—and by [illegible], who are in other respects almost free from spot or blemish,—is that of tattling and talking about other people's affairs. In this disgraceful and mischievous employment, some seem to be more earnestly engaged than in any other pursuit of life—that of laying up treasure in another and better world not excepted. Amongst these I do not mean to include those wholesale dealers in scandal and malice, whose [illegible] passes over the face of society like a sweeping tornado, prostrating every thing which happens to be in its progress, which is poisonous to health and deadly to life; but I mean those petty retailers, who deal out marvellous stories, and conjectures, and surmises, in small [illegible], like the pedlars [illegible] tell [illegible] and bring their sixpenny commodities to [illegible] own doors. [illegible] mean those people who seem to have a mint in their own imagination, where they can coin such small change as best suits their purpose; and manufacture such tales as they think may excite a little wonder in the hearers, and entitle them to the praise of being their first propagator. By such [illegible] and reprehensible indulgence, they often wound, deeply wound, the characters and feelings of those persons in whose welfare they are so busily engaged.

Reader, what would you say, were you told, that from the single circumstance of a young gentleman changing his place in a private circle of friends, in order to converse a few moments, with a young lady whom he then saw for the first time,—it should be reported within four hours that he was positively engaged to marry her,—that every preparation for the ceremony was making,—and that hundreds were already anticipating the delights of a wedding eve?

But you will say, this is incredible.—No human being could be so foolish, so base, as to trifle thus with the feelings and happiness of another—No one could be so inconsistent, and so indifferent to truth and his own reputation as to utter such falsehood and improbability.

Stop a moment, if you please. I agree with you in part. Perhaps, if such an occurrence as the above should happen, no single person is entitled to the honour of being its *sole* author. If such a thing should hereafter take place, I will tell you how it might be brought about; and it is not impossible but that a similar process may have been already carried on.

Suppose I should see a gentleman speak to a lady—this is perfectly innocent as well as perfectly natural—and suppose I tell my friend that I saw Mr. A. speak to Miss B.—and suppose, that, with a sort of inuendo, I add that Mr. A. and Miss B. would make an excellent match. Now this is nothing very wicked, if it stopped here. But my friend thinks I cannot tell a story half so well as he can, and therefore, in repeating, he embellishes the story to make it more pleasing to himself and more marvellous to the listener. My friend tells his friend, that Mr. A. and Miss B. talk, walk and ride together very frequently, and, if he is not very much mistaken, that will ultimately be a match. To make things go on better, the last mentioned person dashes away to Mrs. Busybody, and cries out, Great news! Mr. A. is engaged to Miss B. One of Mrs. Busybody's domestics hearing this exclamation, and thinking, like Betty in the Clandestine Marriage, that a secret is not worth hearing unless it may be told to about a dozen of her particular friends, tells a dozen of her *fellow-crafts*, that Mr. A. is going to be married to Miss B. on the first Sunday in next month.

Reader! You will say this is but "fancy's sketch." Be it so, but if I have only fancied what may come to pass—or if my sketch should prevent what might otherwise have come to pass,—then my fancy will have been busy to some good purpose, and I shall be entitled at least to the thanks of those who may be saved from the commission of a very fashionable sin. K.

FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

ON DUELLING.

The practice of duelling is founded upon principles so extravagant and absurd, and which are acknowledged to be altogether at variance with enlightened reason, that I am aware it can be hardly expected that any thing like argument will have any effect in checking it; yet, as it is a growing evil, and one which has recently been so disastrous in its consequence, I am induced to present a few reflections upon the subject, with the hope that they may strike others with the same force that they do me.

The occasion of a duel is always some injury, real or imaginary, inflicted upon the party giving the challenge, and the object of it is to procure what is called *satisfaction* for the injury. The consequences expected, and indeed sought, by each of the parties to it, is the death of his opponent. Now, to give a fair view of the nature of the satisfaction which must be the result of it, let us analyse the proceeding in its distinct parts.—It is obvious then that it must consist of one of two events, either in the death of the person challenged or the challenger. As to the first alternative, the death of the person challenged.—Suppose it were certainly foreseen that this would be the result of the duel—that the one who is supposed to have inflicted the injury would be shot, would not the act of killing in such case have all the ingredients of a common murder or assassination, and as such be regarded by every one? Murder in the *vulgar* sense of the word is dictated usually by a spirit of revenge for some wrong supposed to be suffered, and in that sense may be deemed a *satisfaction*. In the case then supposed would not the deed be considered as evidence of the same bloodthirsty, barbarous and brutal disposition which we suppose actuates the assassin, and would not society [illegible] in sentiment and action array itself against it—and would not those who assume [illegible] themselves the character of men of honour be the first to reprobate and brand it with infamy?

Again, suppose that instead of the former, it is certain that the other alternative [illegible] who pretend [illegible] his life. [illegible] in an act of [illegible] of publick [illegible] himself insulted, [illegible] into the field and expose himself for a [illegible] to be shot at with the certainty [illegible] killed? A curious kind of satisfaction this would be indeed, to give his opponent an opportunity of inflicting a second injury as a compensation for the first!

Now it is manifest that the conduct of duellists is as irrational as would be the conduct of the persons in the two cases supposed; for one of these alternatives in all probability would be the result of the duel, and the uncertainty as to which it would be can make no odds when either is shown to be monstrous.—And should death not ensue, it will be rather a piece of good fortune, than affecting the character of the proceeding, since the disposition with which he entered the contest was to kill his antagonist, it was a disposition regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief—and it is the *intention* which constitutes the crime.

As to the *person challenged* the foregoing reasoning will apply with still more force. If he is conscious of *having* inflicted an injury, certainly he should not put himself in a situation to aggravate that injury by the death of the person injured; and as to rendering up his own life as an atonement for it, in the first place it is not certain to happen, and secondly it could not operate as any thing like a reparation, or restitution if it did.—If he is conscious of *never having* injured his opponent, there is no supposable reason for his exposing his own life or taking another's.

The object of a duel is usually to efface some unfavourable impression produced upon the publick mind, in regard to the challenger, by the conduct of the person challenged. But how is this object to be effected by the duel, let the result be as it will? If my opponent has published that I am a scoundrel or knave, or any facts which lead to that conclusion, will my killing him prove that I am not such, or contradict the facts? Certainly not. It will not vary the publick opinion a hair. In the ages of superstition, when duelling originated, it was believed, that Deity would interpose in these combats, and by the issue he gave to them, establish the innocence or guilt of the combatants. But this superstition has ceased, and a man would now be ashamed to own that he entertained such belief. But while our minds are more enlightened than our progenitors, our conduct is more barbarous, for we have perpetuated their customs without the reasons upon which they were founded.

BOSTON:
FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1820.

A SOCIETY

For the promotion of moral honesty and fair dealing is much wanted in this town. There are Societies for almost every other purpose—Cent Societies, Tract Societies, Education Societies, Missionary Societies, &c. But all these are for the propagation of sentiments, with which morality and honesty have nothing to do. Indeed these societies are all branches of an original stock, whose motto was "Godliness is great gain." The members of these societies have discovered that their motto is susceptible of an inversion which greatly improves the reading, and renders the sense more clear and apparent, viz. "Great gain is godliness"—and acting under a belief that the more wealth a man has the more godly he must be, their godliness has become excessive, and their desires to obtain more without bounds.

A Society, like that above recommended, will meet with the support of all men who wish to live honestly by honest means, and who would keep their hands clean from the fashionable and pious practice of shaving and overreaching.

FUDGERY.

The English ministry have long been famous for getting up conspiracies, gun-powder plots, treasonable associations, and other buffooneries, to excite the wonder and admiration of the people, while they themselves were busy in securing their own places, or in rivetting manacles upon their constituents. The gunpowder-plot has been the wonder of ages; and its discovery the subject of annual thanksgiving for more than a century; while the poor harmless catholics, who had no more hand in it than the unborn infant, have been the theme of execration and abuse. The late treasonable plots to procure the assassination of the whole ministry, by a poor butcher, a tailor, the shoemakers and a carpenter, is another of these [illegible]. But whether it is [illegible] off for the benefit of the cabinet [illegible] to display the [illegible] of [illegible] the Duke of Clarence [illegible] Mrs. Jordan,) does not yet appear. One thing, however, may be depended on [illegible]. The poor mechanics who [illegible] royalty [illegible] will [illegible] for the amusement of the deluded [illegible] and the gratification of majesty; while the noble, the *high-born*, gallant Fitzclarence will probably be rewarded with a post of honour and profit, and perhaps legitimated by an act of parliament.

BARRON AND DECATUR.

There is an honorable and pleasing reaction, says the American Beacon, in favour of the unfortunate and oppressed Commodore Barron. Our nation never exhibited such an instance of injustice as has been practised towards this valuable officer, who, in drinking deep of the cup of affliction, has exhibited a fortitude more than mortal.

The correspondence which led to the late fatal catastrophe has been published by the friends of Decatur. The Washington Gazette states that some important letters are omitted in the publication. If these letters display the same disposition on the part of Com. Decatur as those which have appeared, friendship would prove itself friendly by committing them instantly to the flames.

A GOOD OLD CUSTOM.

We find in a late London paper the following account of a good old custom, which might be revived, and imitated in our country, with profit. We shall not point out the particular subjects which might be benefited by the practice; but we would strongly recommend that a trial should be made of it in the county of Worcester, which has lately received the emphatically descriptive name of "Heart of the commonwealth." If its effects should there be auspicious, as there is no doubt they would be, they would soon spread from the "heart" to the less important parts, and a hen-pecked husband would be as rare a bird as the phenix.

It was a custom in Carlow, about a century ago, when any married lady domineered over her husband, to summon all the lower orders to a meeting, when they went in procession to the house of the hen-pecked mate, and one, who was mounted on an ass, repeated aloud the following words, in the strong, though rude style, and metrical composition of the times:—

I ride, I ride,
To pull down pride—
In A. B's wife,
Who's the plague of his life,
Then huzza for the Dame,
And establish her fame!

After which a grand shout was set up, accompanied by the blowing of cows' horns, the rattling of frying-pans, gridirons, &c. which generally produced reform in the lady.

THE PHILO-DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

We have been requested to publish the following *exposè*, to remove some mistaken impressions which appear to have gone abroad relative to the objects of this Society.

The primary purpose of the Society is improvement in declamation, reading, and recitation, and its secondary object rational and reciprocal amusement. Any member who chooses may come forward as a speaker or an actor, subject to the direction of the officers. The expenses of the public performances are paid by an annual assessment upon the members, and each member is entitled to admit five persons beside himself. No professional actor is permitted to take any part in the performances, and no member is allowed any pay for his services. As no tickets are sold, it is very apparent, that it will be always in the power of the Society to have a select, a respectable and intelligent audience. The principles of its constitution are the same as those of the Handel and Haydn and Philharmonic Societies, and if its concerns are properly managed there is no reason to doubt that it may be made equally as useful and pleasing as those popular Societies.

The following address, written by a gentleman of Boston, was delivered after the tragedy of Douglas, at the first public performance of the Society.

Of all [illegible] which this inventive age
[illegible] public notice to engage,
[illegible]
Then *Lecturing*.—Lecturing now is quite the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of *Nature's* [illegible]

Passing at last [illegible]
You'll prove [illegible]
Lay your [illegible]
On [illegible]
Your [illegible]
Cast [illegible]
By [illegible]
The [illegible]
Who [illegible]
Or [illegible]
The [illegible]
Our [illegible]
And [illegible]
But [illegible]
With wit's remains to [illegible]
And from unletter'd darkness save the land,
In this retreat (a new Lyceum found!)
We'll court each muse, and tread the fabled ground!
Tho' vain the vision, this remains the wish,
The wise will hail it, and the just befriend.
To Beauty's sun some Roscius homage pay,
And Shakspeare shoot keenest your festering ray!
Nor Dramatic Congress flout this noble mission,
Nor old Anacreon with his Chian cruse—
Mirth mix'd with wisdom, shall assert her rule,
And love enlighten Thespis's retinue!
Yes, we are Players! as the name all are—
Mean our profession and as means our fare—
Our fancy will'd it and we [illegible]
But you can make the [illegible]
And by the "magic of your [illegible]
Our drooping heads and tame our native lays.
We wish to live, as others have before,
In decent poverty; we wish no more!
To raise good humour—or by fable drest
Pale Melancholy from the aching heart,
Plean'd with the suffrage of the young and fair,
We've skill'd our fevered talents as they are—
What nature gave to us, art [illegible]
Were she less frugal, we were [illegible]
No mimic dotard (known [illegible])
Lift up its head to beg for fame to come.
Did not the finest talent of the [illegible]
Strut once like us in borrowed [illegible]?
By your indulgence, we, like them, would aim
To do our best, if best to reach their fame;
And thus encouraged boldly dare appeal
From ruthless critics to *the few who feel*.

GENERAL, alias CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We have been waiting with great anxiety to see the new scheme for the organization of the wards, and the election of a general committee, which is to take place of the old Central Committee,—as it was understood on Sunday evening that it was to be published in the newspapers. We hope it will be accompanied with the speeches made on the occasion—particularly those of the gentlemen who wanted to settle the mode of fixing on candidates at all future primary caucuses. There seems to be a little of the old leaven, still in a state of fermentation, which must be destroyed before we can have any thing like fairness or freedom in elections. For one caucus to determine the mode in which a future one shall proceed, (which may consist altogether of other persons,—or even if it consisted of the same persons—) is too absurd and ridiculous for the serious consideration of any but self-created dictators. But, we wait for the printed document.

DISGRACEFUL.

The [illegible] which has been so often [illegible]ed in Congress, to erect some monument of Washington or to do any thing to protect his bones from insult, is unaccountable. It appears by the following paragraph, that another attempt has been made, which has been no more successful than former ones, to retrieve the honour of the nation, and wipe from its escutcheon a most foul and disgraceful blemish. The body of George Washington, whose name is never heard even in foreign lands without exciting emotions of respect and admiration, lies in a tomb which is secured only by a *chesnut board*, on which visiters have carved their names, till half of it has been carved and chipped away; yet our honourable speech making representatives refuse even to deliberate upon a resolution contemplating the removal of these remains to a place of security.

"Mr. Erwin, in the house of representatives on Thursday of last week, moved a resolution that the President of the United States be requested to take measures to obtain the body of Washington, and, if obtained, to cause a mausoleum to be erected over it in Capitol Square, in the city of Washington, and to procure an equestrian statue of Washington in bronze to be placed on the top of the mausoleum. On the question whether the house would proceed to consider the resolve, it was decided in the negative."

COMMUNICATION.

The formation of Libraries for the use of young persons who are Apprentices to Mechanics, and to Merchants, is an object of importance; and the utility has been so obvious at last as to strike the minds and influence the liberality of many. The ready encouragement which this laudable purpose has obtained is highly gratifying; but the writer of this paragraph is desirous that it should be known that a project of the kind was suggested fifteen years ago by the Rev. Mr. HANNAS of Dorchester, to some of his young Friends in Boston, who *made an unsuccessful attempt for its accomplishment*. At their request he wrote the following notice, which was inserted in the public Newspapers.

INTELLIGENT MERCHANTS.

Though it be not necessary for a man to be a scholar to be successful in trade, yet it is desirable that the Merchant should have read some other volumes than his Waste-Book and Ledger, and be learned in some other sciences than Arithmetic and Book-keeping in order to make respectable figure in the world. A correct knowledge of Geography, of Navigation, and the principles of Commerce, is certainly very important. To [illegible] added an acquaintance with the [illegible]tions on Arts and Manufactures, Voyages, [illegible]els, and the History and Laws of [illegible] articles as to become accurate in the [illegible] formation, as well as [illegible] sion at Merchants' [illegible] ton, proposes [illegible] solicit the [illegible] all who are [illegible] your [illegible]

Subscriptions [illegible] No. 6, [illegible] town.

[illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday last [illegible] of [illegible] the prosecution on the part of the Commonwealth, and the [illegible] by [illegible] Esq'rs. In charging the jury, Chief Justice [illegible] recapitulated every [illegible] the testimony which had been produced; discussed the nature of circumstantial evidence; and cautioned them against being misled by the effect of one of two cases in the many centuries, in which circumstantial evidence had been convicted on circumstantial evidence. The jury retired at half past eight; and in about twenty minutes returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

An interesting sketch of the trial may be found in the Daily Advertiser of Wednesday.

On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, the court was opened and the prisoner, Michael Powers, was brought to the bar.

The Attorney General rose and addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Honours—

Michael Powers, the prisoner at the bar, has been indicted by the Grand Inquest for the bodies of these counties of the crime of wilful murder, committed on the body of Timothy Kennedy. On this indictment he has been arraigned at the bar of this Court, and on his arraignment, he pleaded that he was *not guilty*; sufficient time was allowed him to prepare for his trial, and Counsel learned in the law, of his own choice, were assigned to aid him in his defence. A traverse jury of his own selection, from the the venire returned, were sworn and impannelled to try the issue between the Commonwealth and him. This jury, after hearing the evidence produced on the part of the government, as well as that on the part of the prisoner, and the arguments of the counsel in his defence, have returned their verdict, that he is guilty; and this verdict has been affirmed and recorded.

May it please your Honours,

By a statute of this Commonwealth the punishment affixed to the commission of this offence is death. I therefore move your Honours that the sentence of Death be now passed upon the prisoner, as a just retribution for the crime, of which he stands convicted of record.

The Chief Justice then addressed the prisoner, and told him that if he had any thing to say before the sentence of the court was passed upon him, he might now say it.

The prisoner, in a rapid, agitated, and angry manner, said, "I think the court very dishonorable. I am not guilty. It has not been proved that I am guilty. If there was one witness that proved that I am guilty, I should be satisfied. May it please your Honours, I am dissatisfied."

The Chief Justice then addressed the prisoner in a solemn and impressive manner.—After noticing the circumstances of his conviction, after a fair trial, being allowed all the privileges which the law permits, the aid of [illegible] counsel, who presented to the jury every consideration which could be urged in his favour, he observed that the verdict was the necessary result of the evidence—that the court were satisfied with it, and had no doubt of his guilt. He remarked upon the proof of malignity and cruelty which had been exhibited on his trial—the providential train of circumstances which led to his detection, arrest, and conviction—and the certainty of the punishment which must overtake the guilty, if not in this life, at a higher tribunal. The learned judge then proceeded to suggest at some length to the unhappy convict the considerations and reflections which ought to occupy his mind during the short period of life which remains to him, after which, the gentlemen of the bar and spectators all standing, he pronounced the solemn sentence of the law, that the prisoner be taken to the prison, and thence to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until he is dead.

A BURNING MOUNTAIN.

Pittsburgh, (Penn.) March 9.

A brilliant spectacle has for many months past been presented to the eyes of those who live nearly opposite to the lower glass works. One of the large coal pits from which this establishment received a portion of its fuel, is on fire, and a short time back was vomiting forth flames with all the sublimity of Vesuvius. During the day it is not observable from town, but as soon as night approaches, it bursts upon the sight in all the steady blaze of gas lights. How long it has been on fire we know not; it is only a few nights since our attention was called to it, but it is probable that it has been burning for many years. We remember to have heard it said the coal hill was on fire twenty years ago; the probability is that it has never been extinguished; it never has been so distinctly seen until since it has communicated to the artificial pit; this now displays walls and a roof of solid fire extending horizontally into the very bowels of the hill. An attempt has been made to arrest the progress of this destructive conflagration, by stopping up the mouth of the pit, but the attempt failed, owing we presume to the many fissures, which exist in the rock, through which air can enter. How it will terminate it is impossible to say, but a most deplorable destruction of that valuable article coal must have already taken place; how far the loss has extended cannot be ascertained. Owing to the height and steepness of the hill the pit cannot be approached by any person sufficient to produce any effect, and we fear the only remedy we have to expect is the filling in of large masses of earth, rock, and what the colliers call Mother-stock. However splendid and polished, the bursting of the flames from the hill on a dark night may be, reminding us of the classic fictions of the Titans breathing forth vengeance from beneath the mountains which had been heaped on them, it produces the melancholy reflection that an immense quantity of that article on which Pittsburgh depends for her pre-eminence, must be destroyed before the fire can cease from its ravages.

FOG SPECTRE.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Sir—I lately read an account of the figure which, under some peculiar state of the atmosphere, appears on the Harts mountain in Germany. It reminds me of an extraordinary illusion to which I was once exposed; if it have interest enough for publication, it is at your service.

About seven years since, I was [illegible] evening, in the month of October, returning [illegible] from a friend's house in the [illegible] to the neighbouring town, [illegible] the night was unusually dark, [illegible] I was astonished to take with me a [illegible] could not be found, and I was provided with [illegible] which the servants generally carried during the [illegible] I felt no pass [illegible] soon after I had [illegible] something [illegible] the lantern on [illegible] new [illegible] I immediately [illegible] shadow on a fog, which [illegible] The appearance of reflection [illegible] and arose frequently interrupted [illegible] from the hand; at a longer [illegible] the light increased. My [illegible] service; the figure increased [illegible] fantastic [illegible] all [illegible] If [illegible] of the [illegible] an object [illegible]

[illegible] which he recommended to others—as a Christian, he endeavored its principles by a purity of example more valuable than a thousand mere professions and speculations—as a parent, his kindness was tempered with due authority—as a husband, he was all which affection could wish or excite. Surrounded by domestic felicities, attached to his Brethren and Companions by mutual sympathies [illegible] easy competence, possessing a cheerful temper and a conscience devoid of guile,—how strong must have been the ties which bound him to life, how bright his prospects of felicity! Yet in the near approach of dissolution he manifested a tranquillity which nothing could disturb, a resignation which nothing could alarm or weaken, and a hope which nothing earthly could destroy. Sainted shade! it was the recollection of a life of innocence and virtue which gave [illegible] soul its glad assurance, and lighted up a smile of triumph in the conflict of departing nature. The truest verging to thy sunset, best reward—the ills of life were receding with each moment—there hadst no cause to mourn—that distressing, that poignant duty then best now left for survivors.

A DUEL

Gen. Hogan is said was one of the friends who accompanied Com. Decatur to the field in the late duel.

On Friday last a foreigner arrived at Providence from Boston, with a young lady about 16 years old, whom he had enticed from her parents under pretence of a matrimonial connexion. The parents immediately pursued the fugitives, discovered them, and detected the designs of the seducer.

The body of a boy about 13 years of age, was lately discovered buried on the margin of a river, near Annapolis. Marks of violence were apparent, and a jury of inquest came in a verdict that the boy came to his death by blows from an unknown hand.

An inferior paper states that Mr. Budlong saved his wife, child, and sister, (who had fallen through the ice on the St. Lawrence,) by diving three times to the bottom in 14 feet water—and the last time came up under ice, but regained the opening.

On the 2d inst. a man named Murphy, who resided at Fredricktown, was [illegible] on the highway and robbed, about 19 miles from Baltimore. A young man of respectable connexions was taken up on suspicion, and believed, from circumstances, to be the villain. No hopes are entertained of Murphy's recovery.

An attempt was made last Wednesday night, to fire the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, by putting a collection of rags, matches, tow, &c. under the steps.

Ralph Clintoch, John Furlong, David Bower, and H. Matthews, have been sentenced to death at Savannah for piracy, and Furlong for murder also. The 28th inst. is appointed for their execution. Bower and Matthews have been recommended to mercy—and Clintoch, who is said to be a man of talents, requested time for his friends to intercede for him.

Warrants have been received at Baltimore, for the execution, on the 13th inst. of John F. Furgerson and Israel Dunny, convicted of piracy.

The civil suit between Mr. Colman, editor of the Evening Post and Henry B. Hagerman, was tried on an appeal before the supreme Court in New York last week. The jury brought in a sealed verdict for $4000; but upon polling them, one dissented, and they were sent out again. They returned in the afternoon with the same verdict. This suit was for assault and battery, for which Hagerman was indicted and fined $250.

Masonic Calendar.

Amicable Lodge, Cambridge, Monday Evening.
St. Paul's R. A. C. Boston, Tuesday.

Marriages.

In this town, Mr. Samuel Stevens to Miss Mary M. Etheridge—Mr. Joshua Phippen to Miss Eliza H. Howard—Mr. Avery Coy to Miss Susan B. Read—Mr. Charles Kirk to Miss Mehitable Moore, formerly of Biddeford, Me.—Mr. Augustus Peverelly to Miss Charlotte Chappell.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. John Greenleaf to Miss Elizabeth H. Learnard.

In West-Cambridge, Mr. Washington Pierce, of Weston, to Miss Hannah Kendal.

In Salem, Mr. John B. Martin to Miss Mary Gardner—Mr. Alexander Coster, of Lubec, to Miss Susan Brown.

In Newbury, Mr. Thomas Pettingill jun. to Miss Elizabeth Lunt.

In Newburyport, Mr. Arthur Gilman to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Otis.

Deaths.

In this town, Louisa Ann Bodman daughter of Mr. Russell Bodman, aged 15 months.—Josiah, youngest child of Mr. Josiah Stone, aged 16 months—Mr. George Stanton, aged 25.—Capt. William Bowdoin Simpson.—Sewall Baldwin only child of Mr. Sewall S. Goodnow, aged 4 months.

In Salem Mr. Henry Pemroy, aged 37, late President of the Handel Society of that town. He was an eminent singer and skilful mechanic.

In Gloucester, Payne Elwell Esq. aged 72—Mrs. Mary Haller, aged 61.

In Mendon, within about a week of each other, Mr. Alfred Mann, aged 58, and Mr. Oliver Mann, aged 28, father and son.

In Williamstown Penn. Mr. John Wisner, aged 25. On account of missing money from his desk he fixed a loaded pistol in it so as to be discharged on its being opened—and was the victim of his own contrivance.

In Charlestown, Virg. Lieut. John Puckett, of the U. S. navy.

At sea [illegible] Charles J. Dubois, late Captain's Clerk, on board the U. S. Frigate Macedonian. Mr. D. had left the M. on account of ill health, to return to this country.

In Franklin, Missouri, Henry Carroll Esq. late of Maryland. Having had a long dispute with Major Gentry, the latter threatened to cane the former; and being in pursuit of him they met on horseback on the road, both armed, when, after much angry abuse of each other, Gentry fired at and killed him on the spot.

COMMUNICATION.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF THE LATE MR. A. BEAN.

An attempt to do justice to the character of this truly good man, requires neither preface nor apology. If it be only a tribute of respect and affection; and the writer of it would [illegible] no fulsome panegyric to the memory of [illegible] when living, he would have disdained [illegible] by any offering of flattery. The deceased held a [illegible] among the affections of an extensive circle of [illegible] friends. The virtues for which he was pre-eminent were [illegible] private and social nature—and so modest and unobtrusive was he, that, although his acquaintance was highly esteemed and his counsel and services always acceptable, he seemed ever to doubt his own merits and abilities, and appeared more humble than gratified, when he received merited commendations which he so richly deserved. From a strict sense of duty, he witnessed honour on a [illegible] but never sought honour [illegible] reward. The [illegible] for [illegible] whenever at [illegible] or social [illegible] were attended by him rather as [illegible] with his disposition as a citizen and a man, and a wish [illegible] resulted from an expectation [illegible] desire of applause. In the [illegible] of [illegible] Masonic [illegible] with which he was [illegible] and in the [illegible] and received his approbation. In the [illegible] he was [illegible] and [illegible] his [illegible] was [illegible] his attendance [illegible]

THEATRE.

MRS. BROWN'S BENEFIT.

Mr. F. Brown—For this night only.

MRS. BROWN respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her benefit is fixed for This Evening, April 14, on which occasion Mr. F. Brown will make his first and only appearance here for four months, in the [illegible] and popular Tragedy of

BRUTUS;
Or, The Fall of Tarquin.
Lucius Junius, - - - - Mr. F. Brown.

After which a Petit Comedy, in one act, never performed here, called

IS HE JEALOUS?

In the course of the Piece, Mrs. Brown will introduce the admired Song,

"I'LL LOVE THEE EVER DEARLY,"
Accompanied on the Piano Forte.

The whole to conclude (for the first time these number of years,) with the admired farce of

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

☞ Mr. BRAY'S Benefit on Monday next.

MARKET-STREET ACADEMY.

MESSRS. EASTMAN & JEWETT give notice that their Academy, No. 30, Market-Street, is open for the reception of young Misses and Masters, to be instructed in all the branches usually taught in any Academy. No pains will be spared on their part to advance those committed to their care, with correctness and rapidity. For terms and admission, application to be made at their Academy.

☞ Book Keeping by single and double entry, and Navigation. } $8 each.

April 14.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.
No. 59, Newbury-Street.

THE Misses CLARK will commence their Spring Quarter, on Monday, the 3d of April, for instructing Young Ladies in the following branches of Education, viz.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Plain Sewing;

Geography, Use of the Globes, Drawing Maps, Composition and History;

Painting, Embroidery, Working Muslin, and Tambour Work. March 31.

One Thousand Dollars!

YESTERDAY! in addition to the former numerous capitals sold by

B. HUNTINGTON,
No. 21, Exchange-Street.

No. 7254, came up $1000, and was sold by B. H. in *Union Canal Lottery*.—The next Lottery on the Carpet is SPRINGFIELD BRIDGE. Tickets and Quarters for sale, in a variety of numbers, as above—all Prizes will be received as cash.—Orders promptly executed, and every favour acknowledged.

N. B. No. 4700 drew the capital prize of $10,000, and, we understand, was sold by *Mr. Henry Whipple*, of Salem. April 14.

JAMES READ & CO.

No. 14, Market-Street,

OFFER for sale, received by the Falcon, a fresh supply of BUTTONS, viz.

Superior Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons;
Mahogany Coat and Vest, do.
Black, blue, brown, olive, drab and slate plain silk Coat Buttons;
Fancy figured Buttons, for children, of very handsome patterns;
Very superior Carlisle Ginghams;
[illegible] Pearl and Gilt fancy Buttons, of new and elegant patterns;
Pearl Shirt, do.
Plain Gilt and Plated Ball do. Glass do.

Also, now landing from brig Adeline, from Savannah—31 bales prime Upland Cotton, in square bales. March 31.

MR. VALENTINE'S WRITING ACADEMY

IS now open for the season, at the Rooms lately occupied by Mr. J. A. Cummings, directly over Mr. Brown's Drawing Academy, Cornhill-square. Mr. V. having employed Mr. Sherman, to assist him, will attend to the various branches in the English Language, a certain part of the day. M. Guiberry, will take the part of the French and Spanish Languages.—The class from the Latin School for Writing, Arithmetick and Book-Keeping, will be continued as usual.

April 14.

ANOTHER GOOD LOTTERY.

TO DRAW the 9th of May, SPRINGFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY 9th Class,—Tickets $5 Quarters $1, 37 1-2 for sale in a variety of No's.

B. HUNTINGTON,
No. 21, Exchange-Street.

NEW DIRECTORY.

JUST published by *JOHN H. A. FROST*, and *CHARLES SIMPSON Jr.* and for sale by [illegible] No. 3 Spring's Building, Congress-street, and [illegible] Washington-street; and at 47, Marlborough-street.

THE BOSTON DIRECTORY,

Containing a list of the inhabitants, their occupations, names of the streets, dwelling houses; with lists of the streets, [illegible] wharves; the town officers, public offices, and banks, and other useful information—with a plan of the town. Feb. 18.

LYRA BOREALIS.

FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

IMAGINATION.

Imagination ! mystic power !
That guides unseen th' immortal mind—
That wayward roves at twilight hour—
At midnight, revels, unconfin'd—

Ideal being ! lead me on
To taste the sweets of Fancy's grove ;
There undisturb'd to range alone
Thro' this, and all the worlds above.

Thy magic pow'r I 'd fain secure,
Nor think it but a fitful dream ;
Then coming thoughts and fancies pure,
Should stir me to a rapturous theme ;

And as on buoyant wing I rose,
Unreal forms should girt me round ;
And words all-light should thee disclose,
And sense be echoed by the sound.

Thy pride and votary, Byron's muse,
Should lead me up the steep of Fame ;
Thro' all my lines I 'd fain transfuse
The spirit of his deathless name.

Whilst thou, O, White ! whose memory dear,
Still moistens every feeling eye,
Should teach me, living,—truths most dear,—
And, dying, how in hope to die. G.

MISCELLANY.

EXTRACT FROM THE TRAVELS OF DR. MA[illegible] 1816.

When I was at Grand Cairo, the Bey, Ali Maffi, sent me a note, in very good French, to visit his only child, a daughter with a cataract in the left eye—and that if I succeeded in removing it, the reward of my skill and services might be safely left to his generosity. For a moment, I was disconcerted—knowing the hatred Turks bear to Christians, and how easily it is worked, from the slightest circumstances, into revenge—but having seen Ali Maffi, and recollecting the benevolence of his countenance, I put a small case of instruments into my pocket, and following his drogman, if a person can be so called, who looked like a gentleman, soon entered his house, or rather palace—I found him reclining on a rich sofa—and he looked as if he had been just weeping—he made a wave with his hand for me to sit down by his side, which having done, he thus began : "Your fame, doctor, for the cures you have casually made, since your arrival in Cairo, has induced me to send for you, to put my very heart, and all it holds dear, into your hands—and as the case will not admit of that rigour we observe towards you Christians, in not suffering you to see our women, my daughter will soon be here that you may examine the malady so afflicting to us !—I asked Ali Maffi if any thing had been attempted for her relief.—He told me he had employed the most able of the faculty in all Grand Cairo, without effect.—In a few minutes his lovely daughter, about sixteen, with a great ribband passed over the affected eye, made her appearance.—She was attended by an old woman, who served to heighten her beauty, if such beauty could be heightened, and she remain mortal.—My eyes wandered over the delicious phantom, in such insatiable delight, I thought Ali Maffi seemed to think her contaminated by it—so turning, in some confusion, to him, I told him his daughter's health was so good, in other respects, it precluded the necessity of medicine, previous to an operation. I put her, said he, into your hands. I then examined the eye, and finding a firm cataract, she yielded to be couched, with a patience and resignation that would have done credit to a Carmelite.

I dare say the christian reader will be pleased, if not proud to learn that in a short time, I had the joy of restoring one of the finest eyes, mine ever saw, to all its pristine brilliancy. Ali Maffi, though rich, was generous beyond my wishes.

Applications from the sick, many of them in the plague which began to sweep away its hundreds a day, now crowded so thick upon me, I determined to leave Grand Cairo, without loss of time. The next morning I waited on the good Bey, to take my leave of him, for ever. I found him in rather a pensive mood, though glad to see me, and taking my seat by his side, as usual without ceremony, he put his left hand on my knee, and stroking his long beard with his other, said : "You are now, doctor, I hear, going to leave us, and return to your native country ; and as you, a Christian, cannot accept of my prayers to Mahomet, be pleased to accept of my sincere and cordial wishes for your safe arrival ; with all that can give you pleasure here and happiness hereafter. I bowed, and he squeezed my knee with a shake to prevent a farther acknowledgement of his goodness, and continued ! "My wife (and out of love to her I never had another) was a French captive, the image of her daughter, your little patient, and had she lived—here his bosom swelled and he was silent for a breath or two ; I think, resumed he, she would have made me a Christian. But, nevertheless, I must explain to you, with [illegible] confidence in your honor, the cause of the [illegible] you noticed when you first came in. You must know that our bashaw was once a Bey as I am ; and whatever may be his true character, we could wish to see him live to die a natural death ; of this however, there is little hope, as it would be fatal to any one to save him of his danger. It is this ; his [illegible] attachment and unwarrantable confidence in a young renegado, Dali Pali, who long since, I pronounced a scoundrel, and saw an unequivocal letter which shewed he was not honest ; a fellow as destitute of merit, as devoid of talents—and though he has been brought up with a goose-quill in his hand, it might as well for any public service he ever rendered, have been stuck in his turban. Could you, doctor, who belong to an army, read the official communications of this creature, you would blush, even for the Turks ; yet to this renegado has he given, in the plenitude of his delicacy, one of the first military appointments, or rather plurality to bring him near his person ; and there lies the danger. The bashaw being troubled with an habitual, gangrenous fluxion of bile in the intestines ; with an insuperable aversion to medicine, except by injection ; will suffer no one to administer it to him but Dali Pali ; and it is from strong authority that Dali Pali often returns home in such a condition, that his new wife has been overheard to swear, by the beard of the Prophet, if he does not put poison in it ; she knows what she will do. This has so alarmed Dali Pali, he has consented to do it, provided he can get poison strong enough to kill him, have time to order his throat cut. Ali Maffi, then with a smile, looking at me, said : "Once, doctor, in the absence of the renegado, he had almost concluded to send for you, yet violent as his pains were, he could not suffer a Christian man, to come so near his person. On your account, I am glad he did not ; for the instant you had given him ease, he would have had you strangled on the spot ; he would delight in agonizing an angel." Here his charming daughter stept in to shew me how well her eye was ; and shortly after, I took leave of them both, never to be renewed. Poor Ali Maffi, may you soon become a Christian in reality, as you already excel so many of them in virtues. And may your fair daughter, never get entangled in a long beard, unless it floats over such a heart as thine.

WITCHES.

Criminal Prosecutions against Witches in the 17th Century from Nichol's History of Leicestershire.

The following letter from alderman Robert Heyrick, of Leicester, to his brother sir William, in the year 1616, relates to an extraordinary transaction which took place at Husbands Bosworth.

"Although we have been greatly busyed this four or five days past, being syse tyme, and a busy syse speacylly about the arayment of a sort of woomen, wytches, wt 9 of them shall be executed, at the gallows this forenone, for bewitching of a young gentleman o. the age of 12 or 13 years old, beinge the son of one Mr. Smythe, of Husbands Bosworth, brother to Mr. Henry Smythe, that made the booke which we call Mr. Smythe's Sarmons. Your man Sampson stays, and yt is to tedyous to write anny one thing unto you of the matter ; and the examynacyons and finding out of the matter came to my hand in wryting just as I began your lettar. Only I will signifye unto you of the child's straunge fits, who was brought hythar of Sayturday last to be shewed to the judnes ; and since his coming hither he hath had dyvars wonderful straundg fyts in the syght of all the greatest parsons here, as dyvars knyghts and ladies, and many others of the bettar sort, most tereble to be told. Sir Henry Hastings hath doon what he colld to holld him in him in his fit ; but he and another as strong as he could not he hold him ; yf he might have his arm at liberty, he would stryke himsellfe such bloes on his brest, being in his shirt that you myght here the sound of yt the length of a long chamber, soumtyms 50 bloes, soumtyms 100, yea soumtyms 2 or 300 bloes, that the least of them was able to stryke doune a strong man ; and yet all he did to himsellfe did him no hurt, 6 of the witches had 6 several spirits, one in the lyknes of a hors, another like a dog, another a cat, another a pullemar, another a fishe, another a code, with whom every one of them tormented him : he woolld make some syne according to the sperit ; as, when the hors tormented him, he would whinny ; when the cat tormented him, he would cry like a cat, &c. When he was in his fyt, they were sometyms brought to him, and then they were charged to speake sarten woords, and to name thears sperits, and one of them to speake yt after another ; as thus : "I such a one chardge the hors, yf I be a wiche, that thou com forth of the child." And then another by her sperit to due the like ; and so till all had doone. Yf anny of them would speake a woord contrary to that chardge he should be mygtyly tormented ; but, if they would speake as had been first directed them, at the end of the last he woolld fall out of his fit as quyetly as if one did lay him doune to sleepe. For the rest, I leave till it please God we meete. Leicester, the 18th of July, 1616. Your loving brother.
Robert Heyricke."

The execution of nine witches in one morning is [illegible] in their [illegible]. The [illegible] year, however, [illegible] six other unhappy [illegible].

"I [illegible] your letter yesterday, dated the 15th of October, 1616 ; for which I thank you heartaly, for I thought yt long since I hard any thing from you [illegible] I heare but from you I [illegible] tyme. I am [illegible] you of the witches, but [illegible] in my next ; for they be [illegible] as I am informed, examyned [illegible] Mr. Mair and the justisis, and Dr. Lambe, in our town-hall ; and to morrow I shall have the substance of the matter ; and then you shall hear how the matter goes wt them. So with my love and hartyest salvtatyons to yourself and my lady queene, I leave you to the Most Highest. Leicester, the 18th of October. Your loving brother, Robert Heyricke.

"Since the writing of the above, the under shrieve, by a warrant directed to the highe-shrerive, hathe set the 5 witches at liberty ; the sixth is ded in the gayle."

PETRIFIED CITY.

The following statement was given by Cassem Aga, the Tripolean Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, about the year 1747, relative to a petrified city in the interior of Africa. It strongly brings to mind the awful circumstances recorded in the 19th chapter of Genesis, verse 26, and may be interesting to some readers. Its reality may be confirmed through the researches of the enterprising traveller, Mr. Ritchie, who proceeded, some time since, with an expedition from Tripoli, for the purpose of exploring the interior of that vast Continent :—

"As one of my friends desired me to give him in writing, an account of what I knew touching the petrified city, situated seventeen days journey from Tripoli, by Caravan, to the south-east, and two days journey south from Ougnela, I told him what I had heard from different persons, and particularly from the mouth of one man of credit, who had been on the spot ; that is to say—that it was a spacious city, of a round form, having great and small streets therein, furnished with shops, with a large castle, magnificently built ; that he had seen there several sorts of trees, the most part olives and palms, all of stone, and of a blue, or, rather, lead colour

"That he saw also figures of men, in postures of exercising their different employments ; some holding in their hands stuffs, others bread ; every one doing something—even women suckling their children, all of stone.

"That he went into the castle by three different gates, though there were many more ; that there were guards at these gates, with pikes and javelins in their hands.

"In short that he saw, in this wonderful city, many sorts of animals, as camels, oxen, horses, asses, and sheep, and various birds, all of stone, and of the colour abovementioned."

THE THEORY OF DREAMING.

A Mr. Andrew Carmichael has started a very ingenious theory of Dreaming. He enumerates no less than seven different states of sleeping and waking :—

1. When the entire brain and nervous system are buried in sleep ; then there is a total exemption from dreaming.

2. When some of the mental organs are awake, and all the senses are asleep, then dreams occur, and seem to be realities.

3. When the above condition exists, and the nerves of voluntary motion are also in a state of wakefulness, then may occur the rare phenomenon of somnambulism.

4. When one of the senses is awake, with some of the mental organs, then we may be conscious, during our dream, of its illusory nature.

5. When some of the mental organs is asleep, and two or more senses are awake, then we can attend to external impressions, and notice the gradual departure of our slumbers.

6. When we are totally awake, and in full possession of all our faculties and powers.

7. When under these circumstances we are so occupied with mental operations as not to attend to the impressions of external objects ; then our reverie deludes us like a dream. *London Magazine.*

REPARTEE OF MR. FOX.

"There can be nothing, more ridiculous," said Lord N—— one day, "than the manner in which the Council of State assemble in certain negro nations. In the Council Chamber are placed twelve large jars half full of water. Twelve Counsellors of State enter naked ; and stalking along with great gravity, each leaps into the jar, and immerses himself up to the chin ; and, in this pretty attitude, they deliberate on the national affairs."—"You do not smile," continued the Minister, addressing himself to Mr. Fox. "Smile !" said Charles. "No ; I see every day things more ridiculous than that." "More ridiculous!" [illegible] his Lordship, with an air of [illegible]. "Yes," answered Charles, "a country where the jars [illegible] sit in Council."

FEMALE [illegible].

Visiting, as it [illegible] families, is disgraceful to the [illegible] that should prevail [illegible] beings. There is no good fellowship [illegible] no kindness [illegible] pride, [illegible] the heart, and [illegible]

made the former still, and the latter hard—Strip, therefore, of [illegible] fashion, and who would be weak enough to pursue it ? What does it afford but [illegible] distress, and nights of fever ! [illegible] display of [illegible] to be [illegible]

A fashionable lady abroad and at home, is two different persons. Abroad, she appears all life, spirit, and good humour ; at home, fretful and melancholy. When her house is full of well dressed crowds, she shines with the soul and spirit of pleasure. But the moment the company retires, she seems absorbed in thoughts of the most painful nature.

The real character of a good woman cannot be half so well learnt by dancing with her, as by conversing with her at home in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. All women may be good when pleased, but she is the most likely to be a real good woman who wants not a fiddle to sweeten her.

Thoughtless daughters of intoxicating pleasure ! Why run so near the depths of dark destruction ? Why sacrifice the peace and honour of your days on dissipation's altar ? Why offer up the quiet of your lives at fashion's shrine—nor once remember in the wild delirium of each gay pursuit, that the hearts of your dearest friends, once lost by indiscretion, are rarely or ever to be regained.

It cannot be denied that it rarely happens, when a woman forgets the respect due to herself, to delicacy, to the first impressions of honor and decorum, and to the established opinion of mankind ; if betrayed by weakness to violate the innate principle every woman is born with—whatever may be her motives, confusion, regret and sorrow will attend her, and must embitter every delusive pleasure.

"Ruin ensues, reproach and endless shame,
And one false step, forever blasts her fame."

If she has children, how painful the situation ! With what confidence can she give them lessons of virtue and prudence, whose example gives a lie to her precepts ? If they are amiable, she must blush and be humbled before them. If they are infamous, she cannot have a right to reprove, but must take the evil to herself, and feel that from her own ill conduct, their follies originated.

Improper conduct will degrade a woman in her own eyes, deprive her of all reverence or respect, effectually bar her from the countenance and friendship of such women as are estimable, and sink her on a level with the most despicable of her own sex.

Propriety of conduct should be the leading feature in every action of the life of woman, as it is essential to the happiness of all connected with her.

FEMALE PIETY.

Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind. Wit and beauty, like the flowers of the field, may flourish and charm for the season, but like the flowers of the field, those gifts are frail and fading. Age will nip the bloom of beauty. Sickness and misfortune, will stop the current of wit and humour. In such gloomy seasons piety will support the gloomy soul like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.

A MOTHER TO HER DAUGHTER, JUST MARRIED.

You have now, my beloved child, left those arms which have hitherto cherished you, which have directed your every step, and at length conducted you to a safe, happy and honorable protection, in the bosom of love and honour.

You must no longer be the flighty and inconsiderate girl, but ever with delight have the merit of your husband in view. Reflect what is due to the man who has prefered you to all of your sex, and endeavour to confer on you distinction and felicity. Moderate then your private expences and proportion them to his income and wishes.

I fear not, that with your education and principles, you can ever forget the more sacred duties. Remember the solemnity of your vows, the dignity of your character, the sanctity of your condition. You are amenable to society for your example, to your husband for his honor and happiness, and to heaven for those rich talents entrusted to your care and improvement.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

Go ! Beauty, mark you [illegible] cheek ;
The rose of life once [illegible] there !
That lily lip like thine [illegible] ;
That hand could wake [illegible] air.

Where she lies ! For ever gone,
Those [illegible] lingering about [illegible] !
They [illegible] her locks forlorn
Hang [illegible] o'er an ivory brow.

[illegible]—her eye—her smile,
[illegible] thine ; her heart as gay ;
[illegible] bloom'd a little while,
[illegible] her native clay.

[illegible] I stand, I gaze
[illegible] fair ;
[illegible]

Go ! [illegible]
[illegible] the worm must steal !